

their lives to emancipate them. But it would be a painful sight, in this nineteenth century, to see the descents of a bold nation prefer the humiliating position of the Colonist, to the proud citizenship of Independent Canada..

Canada and Great Britain must separate on good terms.—Public men, in England, are perfectly aware of the difficulties of our present position, and, when His Excellency was leaving for Canada, their conclusion was, as expressed in the London papers: “Let us not repeat the error committed with regard to the United States. When Canada wishes to separate, she must be made to understand that Great Britain will see her off, with the best wishes for her future. By all means, let us separate on good terms, with prospects of an everlasting friendship.”

If we are to separate some day, and nobody doubts that proposition, the sooner the better. In six months from the day of Canadian Independance, our Minister of Foreign Affairs will have opened every frontier to the importation of our goods, on the terms of the most favoured nation. Canada, having the prestige and good will always shown to a young country, will meet with the best wishes of every nation in the world. Her policy being one of peace, her trade will not be disturbed by the European wars now threatening every country abroad. On the contrary, as an independent nation, Europe's difficulty would be Canada's opportunity, for we could then, as an independent state, supply the combatants with our products. Our commercial shipping, representing 1,300,000 tons, now exposed to be swept from the sea at any moment, in case Great Britain should go to war with a maritime power, would be profitably and safely employed, under the Canadian flag, in the carrying trade of the world.

On the other hand, the Mother Country will no more be exposed to come into difficulties with the United States through Canada. A danger which might